## Provulow's Whige

W. C. BROWNLOW, Editor & Proprietor.

KROXVILUM, TENN. Saturday Morning, October 26, 1861.

Wood Wanted

To our friends who have expressed a wish to pay their subscribtions in fire wood, we present the compliments of this inclement season, with the assurance that wood will be equal to cash. Boll it in friends, and we will credit your accounts with the respective amounts delivered.

Closing out the Knozville Whig.

This issue of the Wnig, must necessarily be the last for some time to come-I am unable to say how long. The Confederate authorities have determined upon my arrest, and I am to be indicted before the Grand Jury of the Confederate Court, which commenced its session in Nashville, on Monday tast, I would have awaited the indictment and arrest, before announcing the remarkable event to the world, but as I only publish a weekly paper, my hurried removal to Nashville, would deprive me of the privilege of saying to my subscribers, what is alike due to myself and them. I have the fact of my indictment and consequent arrest, having been agreed upon, for this week, from distinguished citizens, Legislators and Lawyers, at Nashville, of both parties. Gentiemen of high positions, and members of the Secession party, say that the indictment will be made because of "some treasonable articles in late numbers of the Whig." I have re-produced those two "treasonable articles" on the first page of this issue, that the unbiassed people of the country may "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the treason. They relate to the culpable remissness of these Knoxville leaders, in failing to volunteer in the cause of the Confederacy.

According to the usages of the Court, as beretofore established, I presume I could go free, by taking the oath these authorities are administering to other Union men, but my settled purpose is not to do any such thing. I can doubtless be allowed my personal liberty, by entering into bonds to keep the peace, and to demean myself towards the leaders of Secession in Knoxville, who have been seeking to have me assassinated all summer and fall, as they desire me to do, for this is really the import of the thing, and one of the leading objects sought to be attained. Although I could give a bond for my good behavior, for one hundred thousand dollars, signed by fifty as good men as the county affords, I shall obstinately refuse to do even that; and if such a bond is drawn up and signed by others, I will render it null and void by refusing to jail, and I am ready to start upon one mo ments warning. Not only so, but there I am prepared to lie, in solitary confinement, until I waste away because of imprisonment, or die from old age. Stimulated by a consciousness of innocent uprightness, I will aubmit to imprisonment for life, or die at the end of a rope, before I will make any bumiliading concession, to any power on earth?

I have committed no offense-I have not shouldered arms against the Confederate Goverament, or the State, or encouraged others to do so-I have discouraged Rebellion, publicly and privately-I have not assumed a hostile attitude towards the Civil or Military authorities of this new Government. But I have committed grave, and I really fear unpardonable offenses. I have refused to make war upon the Government of the United States I have refused to publish to the world, false and exaggerated accounts, of the several engagements had between the contending atmies; I have refused to write out and publish false versions of the origin of this war, and of the breaking up of the best Government the world ever knew; and all this I will continue to do, if it cost me my life. Nay, when I agree to do such things, may a righteous God palsey my right arm, and may the earth open and close in upon me forever I

The real object of my arrest, and contemplated imprisonment, is, to dry up, break down, silence, and destroy, the last and only Union paper left in the eleven secoded States, and thereby to keep from the people of East Tennessee, the facts which are daily transpiring in the country. After the Hon. Japp Davis had stated in Richmond, in a conversation relative to my paper, that he would not live in a Government that did not tolerate FREEDOM OF PAR PRESS; after the Judges, Attornies, Surors, and all others filling positions of honor or trust, under the "Permsnent Constitution," which guarantees Pang-DON OF THE PRESS; and after the entire Press of the South had come down in their thunder tones upon the Federal Government for suppressing the Louisville Conrier, and the New York Day Book, and other Secession Journals and letter-robbing goes on 1 -I did expect the atmost liberty to be allowed to one small sheet, whose severs could be combatted by the entire Southern Press! It is not enough that my paper has been dealed a circulation through the ordinary channels of conveyance in the country, but it must be write and select only such articles as m the approval of a pack of sequedrels in Knoxville, when their superiors in all the sualities that adorn human mature, are in the Penisontlary of our State! And this is the boasted Lineary of the Panes, in the Bouth-

east into prison, whenever it is the will and pleasure of this august Government to put me there, but on the contrary, I shall feel proud of my confinement. I shall go to jail, es John Bounes went to the stake-for my to recognize the hand of God, in the work of breaking up the American Government, and the inauguration of the most wicked, ernel, unnatural, and uncalled for War, over recorded to history !.. å go, because I have refused to laud to the actes, the sets of tyranny, onerpation, and appreciator, inflicted upon the ped-pic of East Tennessee, because of their devotion to the Constitution and Laws of the Government handed down to them by their Fathers, and the liberties secured to them by a war of seven long years of gloom, poverty, and trialt : I repeat, I am proud of my position, and of my principles, and shall leave them to my children as a legacy, far more valuable than a princely fortune, had I the latter to bestow!

With me, life has lost some of its energyhaving passed six annual posts on the Western slope of half a cratury something of the fire of vouth is exhausted-but I stand forth with the elequence and energy of right to sustain and etimulate me, in the maintenance of my principles. I am encouraged to firmness, when I look back to the fate of Him "whose power was righteousness," while the infuriated mob cried out, "crucify him, orucify him !" he have a sport the sall and a pa-

I owe to my numerous list of subscribers. the filling out of their respective terms, for which they have made advance payments, and if circumstances ever place it in my power to discharge these obligations, I will do it most certainly. But if I am denied the liberty of doing so, they must regard their small losses, as so many contributions to the cause in which I have fallent I feel that I can with confidence, rely upon the magnanimity and forbearance of my patrons, under this state of things. They will bear me witness that I have held out as long as I am allowed to, and that I have vielded to a military despotism, that I could not avert the horrors of, or successfully oppose. were dest a perior or opiospros the

I will only say, in conclusion,-for I am not allowed the privilege to write-that the people of this country have been unaccustomed them. They are astounded for the time being, with the quick succession of outrages that have come upon them, and they stand horrorstricken, like men expecting ruin and annihilation. I may not live to see the day, but thousands of my readers will, when the people of this once prosperous country, will see that they are marching by "double quick time," from freedom to bondage. They will then look these wanton outrages upon right and liberty full in the face, and my prediction rise and mutiny." Wronge less wanton and outrageous, precipitated the French Revolution. Citizens cast into dungeous without charges of crime against them, and without the formalities of a trial by jury; private property confiscated at the beck of those in power; the Press humbled, muzzled and suppressed, or prostituted to serve the ends of tyranny! The crimes of Louis XVI, fell short of all this, and yet he lost his head !-The people of this country, down-trodden and oppressed, still have the resolution of their illustrious forefathers, who asserted their rights at Lexington and Bunker Hill!

Exchanging with proud satisfaction, the editorial chair, and the sweet endearments of home, for a cell in the prison, or the lot of an exile, I have the k mor to be, &c.,

WILLIAM G. BROWPLOW. Editor of the Knorville Whig. Oct. 24, 1861.

Col Baxter's Appointment.

Owing to the absence of Col. Baxter, now in Nashville on business, he will be anable to all his appointment at Sauddy's Church on Saturday, Oct. 26th, as published in our last issue, but in another column will be found his appointments from October 30th to Nov.

Discharge of Col. Thornburg.

We learn from a private letter received in this city, on Thursday, that Col. Thornburg, and others, who were committed for trial before the Confederate Court at Nashville were discharged without a trial, on the 23d inst.

Paper Suspended.

The Nashville Christian Advocata gives us

Surgement.—The New Orleans Advances has been being money for months by a systematic relibery of its best at the portesion. The loss is estimated at between two and lates the stand delices.

Some time before Buchanan retired, the apers announced that his Post Master in that city had become a defaulter, and seconded to the Island of Cuba. The Confederate Goverament has another officer there, but box

For your before to fell office our appaless of blue has

Yes, sir, and you, entertained the same opinion of him when you voted for him for there were now in the field, in active service. the Presidency. You could not have thought armed and equipped, 245,000 Southern troops, otherwise, because you had the evidence of his corruption, hypocricy, and prenences to lie! Your whole party knew it, but went | ready for action. This completes an army of of all honest men, of all parties, in all time I shall in no dogree feel hambled by being the figure for the take of office !

"The Most Obstinate Man in America."

Some weeks ago, three officers of the Confederate army called in to see us, who proved to be very gentlemanly men, from Mississippi, and who annunged that they were formerly. Clay Whige. One of them, representing the three addressed us, in substance, to this effect:-" Mr. Brownlow, we have called through curiosity, to see the most abstinute man m America, and to learn why you bold on to a Union which has gone by the board."

We gave them in reply, substantially what followet- a value that you wanter with we're

"Gentlemen, I am glad to see you, and in the spirit of cander, I will tell you why I have never pitched into the work of breaking up the Union .. I have considered that as our fathers fought through seven long years of gionm, and poverty, and trial, to establish the Union, and submitted to every sacrifice of blood and tressure, with their homes and principal cities often occupied by hostile armies, that we their children, should be slow to surrender the great and glorious work of their hands. I have never considered the election of Lincoln a sufficient cause for dissolving this Union; and I keep up a distinction between Lincoln and the Government. I did all I could to prevent the election of Lincoln, and when elected, I regarded him, as I did his corrupt predecessor, Buchanan, as only in possession of the Government for four short years, and felt it my duty to submit to the one as I had done to the other, naving no sympathy with either. Knowing, as I do, that certain bad men in the South, have long desired to bring upon our country, the dreadful state of things we now witness, I could never obtain my consent to act with them. I was born and raised in the Old Dominion, as were my parents before me; my wife and children were born in Tennessee; all I have is here, and I am a Southern man. But if you, gentlemen, can convince me of my error, in one single respect, I am prepared to go with you into this revolution, for it is nothing more or less; satisfy me that this discloses all matters of this kind, gives the whole thing is not an effort on the part of the most cerrupt, and profligate organization, known as the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, put down by the people, to reinstate Reelf again, is the name of Southern Rights, and under the spacious pretense of securing the independare of the South Plan

One of the gentlemen admitted that he agreed with us in sentiment-the other two different in some points, and here the conversation ended!

The True State of the Case.

During the past winter, Rev. R. M. Stephens, of Knox county, came into Knoxville, on his way to Sevier county, rode out to the house of Col. John Williams, stayed all night, setting up and talking with him until midnight. cres enting out, tr. no ne salu, was to git him to see me, and unitedly to exert ourselves to procure for him, under the Lincoln Administration, the appointment of General Mail Agent, which paid about \$2,500 per year, then held by a Mr. Francis. Col. W. stated to me, that he rode eight or ten miles with him next morning, and on the road, as well as at his house, the conversation was chiefly in regard to this application. W. promising S. that he would come to fown that day, and see me, and urge my co-operation. He done so, stating substantially what I have parrated above, and I told him I would join bim, and in good faith, do all I could, as S. had ever been a consistent Whig, and was a true Union man. Upon the return of S. to Knoxville, the next week, he asked me if John Williams had seen me and spoken to me in regard to a conversation they had? I replied that he had. After this, Mr Stephens turned Secessionist, and when the time came for us to act in the matter, we did nothing, though we talked about it, and apoke of the storm having arisen, and of the impropriety of applying for Federal offices for any persons. Mr. S. said no more to us on the subject.

On the floor of the late Conference in Greeneville, in reply to a speech by Mr. Sthe Rev. James Cumming stated this fact, apon our authority, giving my name, and the name of Col. Williams, Mr. Stephens denied the charge, and as it was in the presence of more than one handred preachers, beside spectators, I have not felt willing to occupy the position that, denial assigns to me, and therefore I have published this card. Col. Williams will attest the entire truth of what relates to him, and as he is well known throughout Bast Tenuessee, I will enter into no defense of him. . W. G. BROWSLOW. Kaozville, October 24, 1861, a filled or and and

Fight at Rockeastle.

We received information on Thursday of a fight at Rockcastle, Ky., between Gen. Zollicoffer's forces and the Kentuckians from Camp Dick Robertson. The loss of the Confoderates is stated to be seven killed and The Richmond Examiner states that this not known. Gen. Zollicoffer fell back to ald "Public Fractionary" has the stars and stripes floating from a flug staff in front of liow much truth there is in this statement we his house, and added.

the state of the state of the state of at Jefferson, Cass county, recently stated, that an act of justice to Johnson. and that there were 54,000 more in camps of Instruction in the eleven Seceded States,

A Band of Villians.

An officer accompanying some troops from Mississippi, informed us that men, unknown to him, but looking like citizens advised the troops while changing cars at Chattanoogs, to mon us on their arrival here. Two other young troops, associated with our sons in Emory & Henry College, said similar advice was given to some of their Louisiana troops, by officials on the Railroad, between Chattaneoga and here. And it is a well-ascertained fact, that citizens of this town have repeatedly urged the same thing upon troops, and have sought to do so when they found them under the influence of ardent spirits.

These unmitigated cowards, God-forsaken scoundrels, Hell deserving villians, and blackhearted assassins, murderers, and limps of the Devil, seek to inducestrangers in the army, to take ap quarrels, and fight battles; which they are too cowardly to fight. For years we have held up a portion of these upprincipled dastards, dishonest, lying, swindling adoundrets, and revolting hypocri a . to the secon, contempt, and happed of honest men, possing and re-passing them, day by day, and it nover occurred to the louthsome villains, that they ought to resent it, notil an opportunity offered to hide behind some infuriated troops, made drunk for the occasion. Some of them are white-livered cowards, who live by lying, and swindling; others are clonking their deceit, adultery, and numerous acts of baseness, in one or another of the Churches, under a pretense of being religious; and others of them are acting for pay, as the tools of men of position and property. The superiors of many of these men in honor, are in the Penitentiary, and the superiors of others of them, in morals and piety, are in Hell!

The Cotton States.

A correspondent calls on us to give the free and slave population of the Cotton States, without saying for what object he desires such information. The Census of 1860, which

fortowing tasers	Pres.	Star x
Alabama	520,184	435.132
Plorida name name name	78.685	- 61.753
Constraint	\$90.097	462,230 832,630
Louisiana.	304,000	456.606
Mississippi South Carolina		402.541
Texas	490 651	180,588
	THE PERSON NAMED IN	-

Deduct the Free Blacks from the aggregate of the free population of the seven Cotton States named, and their colored population would nearly equal the white population .-But the aggregate of the Free population of these States, is 2,656,481, while the Free population of Pennsylvania alone, is 2,906,8701 And the Free population of New York is 3,887,5421 or nearly fifty per cent greater than the combined free population of the seven States named above. These two States, and twenty others acidea, we she River Bau forces the eleven Seconded States have to fight. They have men and money, arms and ammunition, to an extent, that we fear people generally have not considered. We give these facts that our readers may, in their calm moments of retirement reflect upon them, and that those engaged in the war may see what they have to encounter. If the Northern Government shall determine to put forth her power, she will bring one million or men into the field. and will be able to arm, clothe, and feed them. On the other hand, the whole available force of the South will turn out, and they will fight to the death. There are no cowards in either army-by this we mean that both armies are brave, have fully counted the cost, have able commanders, and will stop at no expenditure of blood or treasure. Taking these views of this great question, we are prepared to see the war last for years!

Keep it Before the People.

Keep it before the People, That the Secessionists of Knoxville, actually forged the name of Gov. Johnson, and carried on a correspendence with Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, with a view, first, to destroy Johnson's character, and to have him assassinated, and next, to steal money upon the credit of Johnson's name and political position, trom a Northern capitalist. ... brownen iten bisd-sline adt

Reep it before the People, That the forgery of bringing them hack to their conducted not in their conquest or subjugation, but solving for the purpose traced to this town, and is known to have sen perpetrated here, and the fact, as well as and the theorem we shall contain their recessions and the fact, as well as and the theorem we shall contain the recession of the constitution of the containing them had their recessions and the fact, as well as and the containing the containing the containing them had their recessions and the containing t is traced to this town, and is known to have been perpetrated here, and the fact, as well as the author of the forgery, are slike known, and can be proven by Secession anthority, of respectability.

Keep it before the People, That the letter containing one thousand dollars, inclosed to Johnson here, in auswer to this vile forgery of his name, was handed out of the Post office here, to the forger, or his supresentative, and that the letters in reply, were united here, upon which Johnson's frank was forged, and although this has been charged, time though Senator Pickens objected, but all and again, in this paper, no one has dared to | wards yielded ;

Keep if before the People, That Gov. Harris was furnished with this forger's letters drawn from Lawrence, and with the check for one thousand dollars, and he gave out copies of them to the prejudice of Jobuson; and while | their ris he knows them to have been obtained by forgery and theft, he refuses to tell who his villainous Kuozville correspondent is, or to pe

Keep it before the People, That all concerned in this dark, damning, and most infamous coiving instructions to that effect from transaction, should be held up to public gaze. as objects for the scorp, contempt, and hatred to come!

Keep it before the People, That Johnson has procuped from Lawrence, the original forged letters, written and mailed in Kac-tville-that he recognizes the hand-writing, and will in due time expose the forger.

Keep it before the People, That as many as a half dozen respectable East Tenseversans have been to Washington, inspected these base forgeries, in Johnson's possession-that they report them ulear and parpable came of forgery-and that they readily recognized a. hand-writing, anthe production of Knozville.

Keep it before the People, That the Kney ville Register, edited and published in the buildings where the Post Office was kept during this Diplomatic and Financial Correspondence, and familiar with the turpitude of the whole affair, nevertheless paraded the correspondence before its readers, as a warderful discovery, and as evidence of Johnson's corruption and abolitionism!

Respit before the People, That this whole ease of forgery is before the leading men of the Confederate Government at Richmond. and that they know who the guilty parties are; and however little they may think of Gov. Johnson, they cannot think well of the viens resorted to to destroy him!

Speech of Andrew Johnson.

Senator Johnson is reported to have made a speech recently, at Columbus, Ohio, and the Nashville Bonner copies the following extruct from that speech, taken from the Jourand. This extract refers to his visit to Camp Dick Robinson :

The other day, when I stood in the presence of two thousand Teanesseabs, exited like myself from their bomes of comfort and the families of their love, I found that my measured and stempers of mind were all nothing and time I was only a child. There they were, my and time I was only a child. There they were, my friends and feilow citizens of my believed State, gathers upon the friendly and of Eastweky, from the fonder stripling of stateen to the gray harved father of size, all mouraing the evil that has befallen our land and or homes, but all seeking for arms wherewith to go lack and strive the invader from our fields and hearthstone. I smayed to apeak to them worus of counsed and engage. a smayed to speak to them words of counsed and egono-agement, but speech was denied me. I stood below then as one who is dumb. If it be true that out of the ful-ness of the heart the mouth speaketh, it is also true hat the heart may be no full for the utterance of speech And such were ours -ing timesand of us exiled leaner second and all sites of Silent as a city of the deed has there was no torpor there. There were the bounding heart and throbung brain; there were the forming their and the blaning eye, all more ejequent than ever were the utterings of human speech. Each of that through exites, who led wandered among the mountains and bid exiles, who lead wanderest shiong the resentions and his in these caverus, who had slept in the for at and equeues themselves, one by one, through the pickets of the invider, each one was now offering comfort and pleaging fidelity to the other. Youth and age were banded to gether in a hofy alliance that will never yield till our country and our flag, our too extrement and our institutions, are bathed in the sunlight of peace, and conserva-

There were their humes, and there too is miss-right over there. And yet we were homeless, exited ! An why! Was it for crime? that we violated any law! Had we offended the majesty of our Government, at done wrong to any human being. Nay, hone of these. Or fault, and our only fault, and loving our country too well to permit its betrayed. And for this the rememeint agents of that "sum of villainies," accession, arove a from our families and firesides, and made us exiled way. derers. But the time shall soon come when we wa derers will go home! Depend upon it, my frends, the monstrens iniquity cannot long subsist. Some bolt of Heaven's rightcome vengennee, "red with uncommon wrath, will blast the traitors in their high estate." But whatever they may do-though they may ravage or State and make desolate our homes, though they mayed the cares of our mountains in a seguichres and turn of pallays and plains into grave partie, there is sell as liming their samed do-they never cast, while fird reign make East Tonnessee a landjof states.

Old Buchanan in the Field!

Our Richmond exchanges give the follow-Ing letter from Buchanau, who pitches into the South. We never had any respect for the old man, or for his opinions upon any subject. But as the Seceded States voted for him for the Presidency, and composed the bone and sinew of his Cabinet, they may perhaps be refreshed with his late letter;

Wasrenzovan, Pa., October 4, 19el. - At the great Sakn WURATLAND (ubur Lancaster.) Pa., Sept. 28, 1861-Dear Sir; I have been hopped by your kind inviteen. me chairman of the appropriate or manit er, to attend an abtree a Union meeting of the cithars of Chester as Lancauter counties, to be held at Hay-swite on the in Lancaster countries to be held at Bay-section of the local This I should gladity agreept, proceeding a lit does from a much valued pertion of my old Congressional district, but advancing years and the present district. For correctly estimate the does interest which I for common with the citizens who will the a heaventhic in the present condition of our country. This is indeed in the present condition of our country.

serious; but our recent military feverses, so far from \$10 ducing despendency in the minds of a legal and powers people, will only animate them to more inighty checks in standarding a car which has become receitable by fe in sustaining a war which has become enevitable by a assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumfer. It assault of the Confederate Marker upon Fort Samter in the remoin, were it possible, waiving an other copies, almost confine myself to a solution and correct appeal in my countrymen, and especially to those without temfle to uninters for the war, and join the many thousands brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the fleed. This is the moment for action, for prompt, one petic and smited action, and not for the discussion peace propositions. These we must know would be perted by the Sinfes that have second, unless we said for a recognize their independence which is military.

offer to recognize their independence, which is enfrount of the question.

Better counsels may becoulter prevail, when these per ple shall be convinced that the war is consisted not in their common at or or himselfor, but solets for the nation

brothers yet until that happy day short arrive it will our duty to support the President, with all the men in its ans at the commissed of the country, is a vigorous in au-combit prosecution of the way.

JAMES DUCKASH

Taking the Oath-

The Nashville Potriot publishes the follering, as the outh taken by the members of Tennessee Legislature, and further train that me objection was made to it in the fiest

Fon do selemely swear to support the foreign ise Confederate States and of the State of Termi-lest, as a member of this General Assembly, yes it appointments, note without favors affection. It

Bust Letters from Mayanne state that the metted in Havanus is without a shadow truth. The authority states that " no social or decree," or anything likely, has appeared or Captain General could only do it on the tast effect from the home government. The few vessels sailing under the Confederate flag, and which arrived bere some months ago, but to heist the sun and stripes before entering our barner. Les twills Journal, 10th.